# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 2431. COLORADO SPRINGS, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885. Price Five Cents


## INAUGURATION DAY

### One Hundred and Fifty Thousand People at the Capital

### Witness the Transfer of the Management of the Government.

### Full Text of President Cleveland's Inaugural Address.

### Unexampled Enthusiasm Marks the Progress of the Celebration.

### Street Parade, Ball and Fireworks Among its Features.

### Congress Completes its Labors and Adjourns Sine Die.

### Grant's Retirement Bill the Last Measure Enacted.

### The New Cabinet Not Yet Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 4. Washington today entertains a hundred thousand strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument, and they have been coming all day and night ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs and companies and regiments. Hotels were filled a week ago and private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could do to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Nevertheless not a few of the later comers who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exultant hopes tramped the avenues last night for necessity and breakfasted this morning with coffee and sandwich vendors on the markets and street corners.

The morning opened hazily but with excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before 8 o'clock. The throngs were abroad early, walking and riding from point to point to see what they could of the public buildings, parks, statues and monument before the great event of the day began. Firing and drumming and marching of clubs and troops were the enlivening elements of the early forenoon while morning serenades tendered to popular political favorites served to amuse and interest the participants and crowds.

THE DECORATIONS.

Whatever it is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to bedeck a town for an occasion Washington has undertaken and performed. The harvest of decorators and carpenters began ten days ago and the noise of their sawing and pounding and the click of their hammers has been heard day and night ever since down to the moment of the starting of the procession. At first ugly erections of rough lumber broke out all along the proposed line of the march, from the White House to the capitol, covering the doors and windows of stores and dwellings and filling up the little parks and openings, and upon these were tacked advertisements of seats to rent. Later flags, banners, streamers and tasteful devices in showy colors concealed the rough wood work and then building fronts began to blossom out. The completed work is very beautiful and the stateliest of American avenues has been transformed into a moving mass of gay colors, which fittingly testifies the heartiness of this city's welcome to the new administration.

The building at the corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by the pension bureau, was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city and the decorations were at once pleasing and unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended between flagstaffs on the roof. Just below on either side of the building an immense golden eagle clutched long lines of red, white and blue bunting, which were artificially woven into a vast network covering the entire building.

A great floral ladder reaching to the roof of a business house on Pennsylvania avenue bore upon its rungs the words, "Sheriff, Mayor, Governor, President."

All government buildings on the line of march were gay with bunting and decorations.

FORMING IN LINE.

Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession the music of hundreds of bands heading organizations seeking for their posts blended in one confused roar. Everywhere the shrill note of the fifer and of kettle drum was heard. By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted their homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was something unprecedented, even in this city, accustomed to receive the outpouring of nations. One large crowd congregated around the White House, and another equally large around the entrances to the Arlington hotel, at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the president and the president-elect as they took the places assigned to them in the line. Both gentlemen rigidly denied themselves to visitors during the morning.

The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington hotel before 10 o'clock, and placed their services at the disposal of the president-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about nine o'clock. No one was admitted to the house to disturb his privacy except Senators Sherman, Ransom and Hawley of the senate committee of arrangements. They had a short interview with the president. Soon after Senator Hawley left and proceeded to Willard's hotel where he was joined by Vice President elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The vice president was heartily cheered all along the short

RIDE TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage containing Senators Sherman and Ransom started to the Arlington for the president-elect. This carriage was drawn by four sparkling bays from the president's stables. The seats were covered with soft heavy black and white buffalo robes. The senatorial committee were ushered into the presence of the president-elect immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage, and were rapidly driven to the White House where they joined President Arthur. Vice President Hendricks and Senator Hawley and Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico and escorted the president-elect into the presence of the president.

The president-elect was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment.

THE PROCESSION.

While the party were at the White House the chief marshal of the procession and his aids rode into the grounds and notified the president-elect that the procession was ready to start. It was at the hour set, 10.30 o'clock, that the presidential party entered their carriages and took the positions assigned them in line. The party entered and took their carriages as follows: President Arthur's carriage President Arthur with President-elect Cleveland on his left, Senator Sherman facing President Arthur and Senator Ransom on his right facing the president-elect. The second carriage contained the vice president-elect with Senator Hawley on his left. As the carriages drew out of the gates and entered the line the occupants were greeted with

THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM,

men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The president-elect and vice president-elect came in for the principal share of enthusiasm and each of them raised his hat and bowed right and left to the crowd which lined both sides. The division of the procession escorting the president-elect then began to march to the capitol.

SCENES ON THE ROUTE.

The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffle description. A great surging mass hid the sidewalks. Above, the stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors arranged in patriotic devices. The soft spring like breeze lazily stirred the numberless flags and streamers. Aids in brilliant uniforms flashed hither and thither, lending animation to the scene. The police regulations were perfect and the broad avenue with its hard smooth surface was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant.

The United States regular troops came first, thus departing somewhat from the order of the programme, with the probable object of insuring a clear marching space. The United States marine corps with its magnificent band came next, followed by artillery battalions. This section of the procession proceeded as far as the south front of the treasury department and then halted and came to parade rest in order to afford opportunity for the presidential party to fall in line. When the march was resumed the president-elect's carriage was preceded by General Slocum, the chief marshal, and his staff and a troop of United States cavalry. Surrounding the carriage were a dozen mounted policemen. The party received an

OVATION ALL ALONG THE LINE

of march. Men cheered, women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the immense throng. President-elect Cleveland kept his silk hat in his hand and bowed to the right and left as the carriage rolled slowly along. The same reception was accorded the vice president-elect, whose carriage followed. Next came the national democratic committee and inaugural committee in carriages, followed by the district militia headed by the Washington light artillery. A number of colored military formed part of the first division and presented a highly creditable appearance. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic closed the escorting division.

SCENES ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

Before 9 o'clock full three thousand people had congregated on the broad plaza to the east of the capitol and on the terrace to the west. The approaches to the building both for carriages and pedestrians were blocked with strangers going to and from the great structure. On the streets north of the building military companies and societies were forming and preparing to march to the center of the city. Hundreds of people who had passed the night in Baltimore and who had arrived on early morning trains lined the thoroughfares. A few of the early birds had reserved choice positions at six o'clock and had held them with chairs which they had brought from their own homes. The western terrace was crowded with spectators. Looking up on Pennsylvania avenue, along which the procession was to move, that thoroughfare was filled almost from curb to curb with moving humanity.

By 10 o'clock the procession began to form on the streets and avenues east of the capitol. On all sides were to be heard strains of national anthems. The Tammany society from New York was one of the first organizations on the grounds. As the Tammany sachem attired in the aboriginal costume entered the plaza he was accorded an "ugh, ugh" and other characteristic expressions. Civic and military organizations preceded by a single drummer boy or a band of 100 pieces, as the case might be, followed and took the positions assigned them. The sun shone brilliantly on the uniforms of the troops and their bayonets gleamed in the sunshine like a sea of burnished steel.

At 11 o'clock the crowd had increased to 6,000 or 7,000 and crowded the plaza. General Hancock and Lieutenant-General Sheridan arrived, and as they ascended the steps to the east front of the senate wing a deafening cheer arose from the crowd. Twenty minutes later the president's carriage, with the four horses fairly prancing, entered the west end of the plaza. Prior to its arrival the people stood en masse over the east front. Policemen on horses rode among them and with shouts and clubs cleared a passage way. The carriage began to move through the passage way preceded by military.

The people cheered first faintly, but as the vehicle proceeded the hurrahs increased, hats were lifted and thrown into the air, handkerchiefs waved above heads by both ladies and gentlemen; tiny flags held by patriotic children and their elders were waved. Bands seemed to play with greater vigor and drums were beaten with greater vehemence. The flute's shrill sound was piercing and the bugle's blast louder and louder. The carriage was driven in front of the east steps and around to the passage way beneath them. It had been expected that the distinguished occupants would ascend the steps and enter the building on the main floor. When, however, it was discovered that they would enter through the basement passageway there was a rush in that direction, but in a moment the president and president-elect, the senators who had accompanied them in the carriage and the vice president elect and his companions were within the building and the doors were closed.

Mr. Cleveland on the arm of Senator Sherman went to the private entrance of the senate chamber and proceeded immediately to the vice president's room. President Arthur went to the president's room where his cabinet were assembled, and where he engaged himself in signing m[illegible] which congress w[illegible] rushing through the legislative halls.

Mr. Hendricks, on the arm of Senator Hawley, entered the apartment where Mr. Cleveland had previously gone.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Before 11 o'clock the doors of the president's gallery were opened and people who were entitled to admission escorted in. Among them were Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, sisters of the president-elect, Rev. W. A. Cleveland, wife and their two sons, Mr. Hastings, nephew of the president-elect, Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yeamans and Miss Annie Yeamans, nieces of the president-elect, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon of Toledo and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont.

A quorum of senators having arrived the business of the senate was proceeded with, frequently interrupted. While awaiting the action of conferees on appropriation bills, ex-Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, Surgeon General Murray, Mr. Bissell, law partner of President Cleveland, and Commissioners Eaton, Thoman and Gregory, of the civil service commission, arrived in their turn.

The only events of the early proceedings which were not on the programme were outbreaks of applause which greeted the announcement of the Grant retirement bill and the president's message nominating General Grant to the newly created vacancy. The applause, which was loud and prolonged, was not suppressed by Edmunds. The arrival of the diplomatic corps, fifty strong, clad in their uniforms, occurred just before the entry of members of the supreme court arrayed in their ample black gowns and preceded by their marshal. The annual act of turning back the hands of the senate clock was performed by the veteran doorkeeper, Captain Isaac Bassett. The supreme court justices were placed upon the right front of the chair. President Arthur was now announced, and his coming was greeted with warm clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage. A moment later and the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement of the president-elect of the United States, Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland had already entered the hall with his escort and halted within sight of the assemblage, where his arrival was being announced. Applause, clapping of hands at first, then cheers, loud and prolonged, welcomed him. Then a stalwart voice in the gallery arose above them demanding, "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland." This was not held by the assemblage to be in good taste, and Edmunds' proclamation that order must be preserved or the galleries will be cleared was a superfluity. The vice president elect was now escorted into the chamber, and without delay but with solemnity and decorum beitting the occasion the oath was administered to him by the president pro tem.

Edmunds now turned to the front and said:

Senators, we now close another epoch in the course of the republic under the constitution. This brief period of our national existence has by the co-ordinate forces of the national and states system brought the experience of free social and political government to an established and secure triumph. I think I may safely say for us that we believe the long years to come in the future of the republic will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order and security of all the people of our country. But perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that in view of our recent experiences it may be doubted whether congress can congratulate itself on being the best example of a legislative body, conducting its business with that deliberate and timely diligence which is the inseparable hand maid of wisdom and justice, as well in the making as in the administration of the laws. It is, I think, an evil of large and growing proportions that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for proper examination and discussion in detail, are brought to our consideration so late that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently; and which we are tempted, over-tempted, I fear, to enact into laws in the hope that fortune, rather than time, study and reflection, will take care that the republic shall suffer no detriment. The chair has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted concerning the administration of his duties, and he begs to express sincerely his gratitude for it. If in the course of the execution of his duties he has, as he sometimes may have done, wounded the feelings of any senator or officer of the senate he can truly say he has not intentionally given any offense to any one; and in closing this session of the senate he assures every senator, whether retiring or continuing in public duty, that he wishes him every friendly good wish and hopes he may long enjoy all the happiness that can be realized by a citizen or senator. He now declares the senate adjourned without day.

THE NEW SENATE.

Hendricks now took the gavel and called the senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, following which the vice president made a brief address. The new senators were sworn in and after reading the message of the president convening the senate the procession was formed and filed its way to a platform in the central portico of the capitol. It was in the following order: Marshal of the District of Columbia and marshal of the supreme court, ex-presidents and ex-vice presidents, supreme court, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, committee of arrangements, president and president elect, vice president and secretary of the senate, members of the senate, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, retired generals of the army, the admiral of the navy and officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of congress, members of the house of representatives and members-elect, governors and ex governors of states, officers of the senate and officers of the house of representatives, all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the senate chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

### The Event of the Day.

The stand on which the president was to deliver the inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the senate and house and directly in front of the middle entrance to the capitol. It is about one hundred feet square, the largest ever before erected for inauguration, and covered by 2,000 chairs. Those were occupied by senators, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the supreme court, members of the house of representatives and press representatives. Before the president left the senate chamber the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity for nearly 400 feet in front of the stand, and more than 1,000 feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawns were filled and the roofs of surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In the approaching avenues and streets military companies and civic organizations were massed in columns, forming brilliant vistas as far as the eye could reach. On elevated stands enterprising photographers had placed their instruments to perpetuate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand and the sea of faces and hats that moved continually like the waves of the ocean. This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was "simply immense; the greatest crowd I ever saw." Senator Hawley as he looked at it said he thought it numbered 150,000 people. While waiting the arrival of the president-elect some one would occasionally venture to the front of the platform. His presence was the signal for repeated cheers.

Precisely at 12.30 the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main east door of the capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the president-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. When the persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform President-elect Cleveland began his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, high, old-fashioned standing collar and black tie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right. He spoke without manuscript but occasionally consulted small prepared notes. His voice was clear and resonant and he slowly enunciated his words, and occasionally turned about at the pauses as if to note the effect of his remarks. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens:

In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people in the exercise of their power and right of self government. They have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology and in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when partisanship should be merged into the patriotism of the citizen. To day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still a government of all the people, and it should be none the less the object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of party defeat and the exultation of party triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence to the popular will and by conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust and determine with manly confidence in one another to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this conspicuous occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of his Country our constitution was commended for adoption as the result of a spirit of mighty and mutual concession. In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantage, recompensation will be found in the thought that the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unrestrained construction of the constitution, a careful observation of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the work-shop, the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours. The government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours. The suffrage which executes the will of free men is yours. The laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule from the town meeting to the state capitols and the national capitol is yours. Your every voter, as surely as every chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all, every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy, municipal, state and federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in our republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in a public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of citizens and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example and encourage consistently with the dignity of their official functions that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens creates integrity and promotes thrift and industry.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people to their home life and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power; it is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests; it is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here; it is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson, peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demands that our finances shall be established on such a sound and sensible basis as shall become the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady; and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and working men employed.

Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of the future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians without boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship; and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world shall be suppressed.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service and from the corrupting influence of those who promote vicious methods, of those who expect such rewards; and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendment. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to the rights due to the relation and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population, may well receive the attention of the patriotic; and the endeavors of all who make and execute the federal laws. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application and intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and above all a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God who presides over the destiny of nations and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

When he first began the crowd applauded whenever he stopped to take breath, but after a while contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and continued applause, but his allusion to civil service reform met with faint response. The address was very brief, and at precisely two minutes after one o'clock it concluded with an invocation of the blessing of Providence; and turning to the chief justice and bowing to him he said, "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law." As the chief justice arose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again and again.

TAKING THE OATH.

The president elect stood facing the chief justice with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKinney of the supreme court stood just to the side of Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the president-elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morocco-covered, gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee had it in readiness for the ceremony.

CONGRATULATING THE PRESIDENT.

The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was in process, but when it was concluded and President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the chief justice, who was first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long. Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the president and then followed Chief Clerk McKinney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining judges of the supreme court, to Lieutenant General Sheridan and to General Hancock. The other persons on the platform then proceed forward and many shook his hand. As he re-entered the capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance where he first came into the building and entered a carriage to be driven in procession to the White House.

### The Great Parade.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the capitol the procession escorted the presidential party back to the White House. The two carriages which contained President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, Vice President Hendricks and the senate committee of arrangements took position in the first division and the line started. Great enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased so that it was impossible to pass through it. Many people were forced out into the roadway and the police had all they could do to keep the avenue open for the procession. When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street a halt was made and the carriage containing the president and ex-president left the line and proceeded by the way of Executive avenue to the White House which the party entered by the rear door. The vice president's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street nearly to New York avenue before leaving the line.

REVIEWING THE PARADE.

Mr. Hendricks, however, soon joined the president at the White House, and when everything was in readiness the party proceeded to a reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue directly in front of the mansion and the order was given to move. The reviewing stand had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting and presented a beautiful appearance. The president and ex-president

[Continued on second page.]

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PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum..... $10.00 | Six months..... $5.00
Three months.... 2.50 | One month..... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum..... $2.00 | Six months..... $1.00
Three months..... .50 | One month..... .25

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. SCHELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.


A dispatch from New York states that General Grant's condition is unchanged. He rested comfortably Tuesday night.

Ex Speaker Randall deserves great praise for his work in the house yesterday. No other member could have managed this turbulent body as he did. His earnest and successful support of the General Grant retirement bill were alike creditable to his heart and brain.

We publish this morning the names of the new trustees to the Deaf Mute institute. Messrs. A. L. Lawton and C. E. Noble are appointed from this city. Both gentlemen stand high in this community and their appointment insures the careful management of the business affairs of the institute that has prevailed during the time of the retiring board.

We present to our readers this morning full reports of the closing hours of congress, the inauguration of President Cleveland, and the various events that followed. Our Washington dispatches alone make some 10,000 words which at commercial rates would cost some $5,000. The wonders of the telegraph is perhaps illustrated by one foreign dispatch. The inaugural address was finished at about one o'clock yesterday noon. It was telegraphed to England and published in the newspapers, the English comments are telegraphed back and we publish them this morning.

No act of congress yesterday will give more sincere pleasure to the people of the United States than the placing of General Grant on the retired list. Whatever may have been his mistakes and however offensive may have been the methods by which his followers sought to secure his nomination in 1880, the people remember only his distinguished services during the war. They believe in his honesty of purpose and integrity of life. His defeat in 1880 was not due to any personal unpopularity or want of confidence in his patriotism but was a rebuke to the triumvirate of bosses who were using General Grant to control our government. The splendid ovation that he met when he landed on the Pacific slope in 1879 and which continued until he reached the Atlantic showed the popular admiration of the man. His defeat in the republican convention in 1880 showed the determination of the people, who could not be induced to endorse bad political methods, though it involved the defeat of the most popular and beloved man in the republic. It was an admirable test of the soundness of the judgment of the people. But though this defeat hurt General Grant, it was not in any sense a personal defeat. There was the same high appreciation of his services, and the same respect for the modest gallant soldier. His terrible misfortunes of the past year have touched a tender chord in the hearts of the people. We trust that his last days may be cheered by the affectionate sympathy that now goes to him from the whole nation. The honor done him yesterday must please him. The bill was not passed in the ordinary way. Party lines were forgotten in the determined effort to pass this bill before the adjournment of congress. Personal ambition, clash of selfish interests, and party bickering all gave way to this effort to honor General Grant.

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland yesterday is to be commended for its brevity and sound sense. We presume that some of his critics will complain because he did not commit himself on certain issues. But these issues were such that no conservative man would take a radical position in regard to them. The greatest straddle was on the question of tariff in which he declared himself in favor of taking off any unnecessary duties but with a due regard to invested capital and the wages of working men. Certainly no wise free trader could demand more and no business man has reason to fear from such sentiments any revolutionary legislation. Among the positive utterances to be commended are those in regard to the preservation of public lands from unlawful occupation by monopolists, an Indian policy with a conscience, the suppression of polygamy, the protection of the freedmen in their rights, and the carrying out of a civil service reform policy. The last part is especially to be commended and it must have been poor comfort to the hordes of office seekers now in Washington. The application of business principles to the administration of public affairs and the carrying out in good faith of civil service reform must insure us a wise and prosperous administration. He says practically he will not bestow offices as a reward for party services; that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency. No president has spoken so well on this subject and we trust that he will administer the affairs of the government on these wise principles.

The whole tone of the message is lofty and patriotic. It is pervaded with a sober sense of responsibility and a profound conviction that the office is a trust and not a reward or simple honor. So far as he attempts to carry out the policy he indicates he should have the support of all good men, irrespective of party lines. President Cleveland begins his administration under auspicious circumstances. He has the confidence of a large majority of his fellow countrymen. Every public utterance on the question of clean, non-partisan action has been so clear that he cannot be compromised by any party obligations to run the government in the interest of indigent democratic office-seekers. President Cleveland has a difficult task. His party will make demands on him that he cannot consistently grant. There has not been such office seeking since 1861. Firmness in his declared policy may alienate his party and this all the greater reason why he should receive the moral support of all good citizens so far as he is consistent in his acts with his public utterances.

## INAUGURATION DAY.

(Concluded from First Page.)

were placed on a projection of the platform which was covered with flags so as to make a handsome canopy and at the same time so arranged as to afford a clear unobstructed view of the procession. Arm chairs were placed on it for their use, but the president remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left, Vice President Hendricks and members of his household occupied seats to the right and just back of the president, while the families and friends of the president and ex-president sat in the front row on the right. Among those who occupied seats on the presidential stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, Postmaster General Hatton, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major General Hancock, Daniel Manning of New York, Vilas of Wisconsin, Mr. Endicott of Massachusetts, Senators Bayard and Garland, Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper of New York and a large number of other prominent persons including many army and navy officers and members of the diplomatic corps. There were a great many ladies on the stand, and their rich costumes added brilliancy to the scene.

It is estimated there were on the stand about a thousand persons. It was ten minutes past 2 p. m. when the president, escorted by Barrett of the inaugural committee, took his place at the front of the stand and the head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth street to pass in review. The president's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred yards both ways. The president quietly bowed his acknowledgements.

A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the grand stand by efforts of the police to clear the street for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished but with great difficulty. Mounted police rode in the dense throng of people, driving them back with their batons. The review from the presidential stand was a grand sight and it was the generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant was ever witnessed in this country. All organizations gave a marching salute as they passed the grand stand, and the president recognized the compliment by raising his hat.

The first division, composed of regular troops and local military organizations, presented a fine appearance as they passed the stand. The president saluted the chief marshal and his aides and each of the companies, which marched in particularly good form.

The second division was composed entirely of brigades of the Pennsylvania national guard. There were about 500 men in this division and their good marching and fine military bearing were praised on all sides. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania rode at the head of the division by the side of ex-Governor Hartranft. They were recognized as they neared the reviewing stand and loudly cheered. The president and Governor Pattison exchanged salutes. The president also raised his hat as a token of respect to the battle-torn flags of the 13th and 16th and several other regiments of this division.

General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the third division, received an ovation from the crowd in and around the president's stand. He bowed to the president and the latter raised his hat in return. The president paid the same compliment to the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, Rochambeau Grenadiers, and Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis.

A gap between the third and fourth divisions gave the surging mass of humanity around the president's stand an opportunity to close in again and obstruct the line of march. The police not being able to keep the street clear a detachment of regular troops was sent to their assistance. The united efforts of soldiers and police only sufficed to make a narrow passageway through the dense throng, and the various organizations which followed passed in review under this disadvantage.

A large number of colored troops were included in the third division, and their soldierly bearing and good marching elicited much praise from the spectators. The New York 60th regiment was in this division, about 600 strong, and its fine band and excellent marching fully met the expectation which had been raised as to the appearance of this regiment. The Grenadiers Rochambeau, of New York, were also well received. The Busch zouaves of St. Louis wore the most elegant uniform of its kind in the procession. Company C, 16th Ohio national guards, in a showy uniform of gray, closed this division of the procession.

The fourth and last division was composed entirely of civil organizations and was commanded by Major Thomas Kuttruff, and the Jackson Democratic association of the District of Columbia, carrying rough hickory clubs, acted as escort to the New York organizations. After them came the Sixth Indian braves in war paint and feathers bearing Tammany's unique banner. The Tammany men, who numbered about 1,000, carried silver-headed sticks at their shoulder and marched nine abreast. They were followed by Tammany Knickerbockers in their quaint ancient costume, carrying long gold-headed staves with which they beat marching time on the pavement. Irving hall was represented by about 1,000 gentlemen all wearing silk hats and spring overcoats and carrying canes. Gilmore's immense band heralded the approach of the County Democracy long before they were visible. Fifteen hundred men in light gray overcoats and silk hats, carrying canes with Cleveland's head wrought in silver, and wearing purple and gold badges on the lapels of their coats, represented this branch of the New York democracy. The Albany Phall, numbering 80 men, presented a neat appearance clad in brown overcoats with white beaver hats, carrying silk umbrellas.

Kings County Democracy had about 135 men in line. The Bayard Legion of Wilmington, Del., was followed by the Joel Parker club of Newark, N. J., the Iroquis club, Chicago, and Columbus, Ohio, Glee club. One of the neatest uniforms in the line was that of the Duckworth club of Cincinnati. Then came the Americus club of Philadelphia, the Samuel J. Randall association of Philadelphia, the Moyomensing Legion of Philadelphia, Eleventh Ward Randall club of Philadelphia, Central club of Harrisburg, and the Calumet club of Baltimore. The Topeka Flambeau club also made a fine appearance. The Cook county club and Iroquis club of Chicago were received with marked favor. Some comment was excited by the appearance in the procession of the Blaine Inauguration club of Maine. A splendid banner of black and gold floated over five hundred men representing the Crescent club of Baltimore. A notable feature of the procession was the flag cavalry of the District of Columbia, in which the electoral votes of the states that furnished Cleveland's majorities were represented by horses, one for each vote, arranged in states by color. They were followed by the Cleveland and Hendricks club of Lewinsville, Va., and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes. The last brigade was composed of the Veteran Firemen's association of New York drawing their hand engine, the district fire department and a Baltimore fire company.

Other civic organizations in line were the Kreuger engineers of Newark, the first New Jersey democratic battalion of Camden, New Jersey, R. S. Pattison association of Philadelphia, Hancock Veteran association, Young Men's democratic battalion of Philadelphia, Sensendorf club of Philadelphia, Third Ward Continental club of Philadelphia, Jackson club of Philadelphia, Cleveland club of Philadelphia, First Ward German Democratic club of Philadelphia, Americus club of Reading, Yancy club of Baltimore, Democratic Central association of Baltimore, Democratic Inaugural club of Portland, Maine, First Cleveland flag escort of Moberly, Missouri, Davis Democratic club of Piedmont, West Virginia, and the National Veteran Democratic club of Chicago.

The civil organizations made a very fine display, and were highly complimented by the presidential party. Members of these organizations saluted the president by raising their hats and canes, and cheering by lines. Taken all in all, as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice-President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued, and retired to the executive mansion for rest before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over because of weariness.

The president's party proceeded to the dining room of the White House where they partook of luncheon ordered for them by ex-President Arthur. There were present besides members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet Mr. Vilas, Mr. Manning, Mr. Lamont and several others.

### Inauguration Ball.

The brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night. It put a cap of gayety on the more formal and serious though grand ceremonial which preceded it. The ball was held in the unfinished new pension building. The ball is 316 feet long by 116 feet wide, lighted by sixty gigantic Siemans gas burners, 500 candle power each, which are suspended from the roof, whose peak is lost to sight 100 feet above in a perfect forest of streamers and flags, on whose acre of waxed floor several thousand couples in brilliant toilets are moving about in the mazes of the dance. While thousands more circle around in the outskirts of the hall thousands look down upon from surrounding balconies. The decorations cover the whole interior with the exception of the roof and this is almost hidden from view by a network of streamers, flags, and bunting. Banks of tropical plants surround the base of eight large columns which support the roof. Wreaths of evergreens are twined around the columns from base to capital.

A promenade concert opened the festivities of the evening, and was continued from 8 to 11 p. m., during which time the president held his levee in the reception room. Dancing began on the conclusion of the concert. It was half past ten when President Cleveland arrived at the ball. He was escorted to the president's room, where for half an hour he held an informal reception. About the same time ex-President Arthur arrived. With him were members of the cabinet and ladies. Vice President Hendricks arrived about the same time and joined the president. After half an hour the room became overcrowded and the president and vice president left the room and made a round of the ball room, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." After making a tour of the ballroom they returned to the reception room and for a little while received all who came in to pay their respects, but at half-past eleven he and his party left the building and Vice President Hendricks and party also retired. Dancing continued until a very late hour. One thousand appears to be a low estimate of the persons present in the hall room and balconies during the evening.

### Pyrotechnic Display.

The public celebration of the day ended with a display of fireworks. In volume and variety it is said to have excelled any former pyrotechnical exhibition upon this continent. The scene of the exhibition was the whole area of 200 or 300 acres fronting the treasury, executive mansion and state departments. Three sets of pieces of mammoth proportions were among the last and grandest features of the entertainment. The first was a portrait of Jefferson; the next was a piece representing the national capital with excellent portraits of the president and vice-president, flanked by mottoes and emblems. This piece was 16 feet long by 75 in height, the largest set piece ever fired in America. The flight of five thousand rockets at once, forming a vast floral boquet in the heavens, illuminated the display.

To-night about 8.30 o'clock, just as the immense crowd was returning from the exhibition of fireworks, the Flambeau club came marching in regular open order down Fifteenth street in a perfect tornado of fire, accompanied by an incessant volley of explosives and a dense cloud of smoke. People in vehicles fled in terror before the advancing column of smoke and flames, which was headed by two or three huge blazing wheels, and from every part of which burst fires and explosions. It was one of the most striking features of the whole pyrotechnical display, and the club was followed down Pennsylvania avenue by at least 10,000 people.


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| House of 6 rooms, N. Tejon st | 25.00 |
| House of 12 rooms, facing park | 50.00 |
| House of 3 rooms, Kiowa st | 15.00 |
| House of 5 rooms, Kiowa st | $25.00 |
| House of 5 rooms, Tejon st | 25.00 |
| House of 6 rooms, fronting on park | 30.00 |
| House of 9 rooms, N Weber st | 65.00 |
| House of 9 rooms, very central | 60.00 |
| House of 7 rooms, Huerfano street | 20.00 |
| Very choice front room in central portion of the city. | |
| Private residence elegantly furnished, bath room, hot and cold water and gas in all parts of the house. | |

Unfurnished Houses.

| | |
|---|---|
| House of 5 rooms, central location, | $15.00 |
| House of 5 rooms, Cucharas st | 10.00 |
| House of 6 rooms, Nevada ave; very desirable | 30.00 |
| Three pleasant rooms, admirably located | 7.00 |
| House of 6 rooms, N Weber st | 15.00 |
| Boarding house, central | 40.00 |
| House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave | 8.00 |
| House of 2 rooms, fronts on park | 7.00 |
| House of 4 rooms, Vermijo ave | 8.00 |
| House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave | 25.00 |
| House of 5 rooms on garden tract | 10.00 |
| House of 5 rooms, Tejon st | 15.00 |
| House of 4 rooms, N Nevada ave | 9.00 |
| House of 2 rooms, Nevada ave | 4.00 |
| House of 8 rooms, Cascade ave, | 20.00 |

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FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE Houses or personal property to exchange for desirable real estate and assume incumbrance.

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| 6269 | N. NEVADA AVE CORNER | 1,100 |
| 6259 | CASCADE AVE cottage; central | 2,100 |
| 6262 | TEJON ST.—Business property; pays fine interest | 6,700 |
| 6267 | VERMIJO AVE. Lot 50x190 feet | 300 |
| 6266 | STOCK RANCH & STOCK With teams, harness, wagons, mowers, etc. Range and water unsurpassed. | |
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| 6260 | N. TEJON ST. Desirable cottage close to business. | 2,500 |
| 6263 | DALE ST. CORNER Improved. | 1200 |
| 6261 | S. TEJON ST. Vacant lot. | 200 |
| 5405 | N. TEJON ST Carefully built house of modern style, bay window, bath room, hot and cold water, etc, in one of the best blocks in the city, near the park | $4,800 |
| 6264 | —CORONA ST. House and lot. | 1,200 |
| 6265 | BUSINESS PROPERTY To exchange for house and lot. | |
| 6271 | PIKE'S PEAK AVE. Cottage house of 5 rooms, pantry, stone cellar, etc. | 1,600 |

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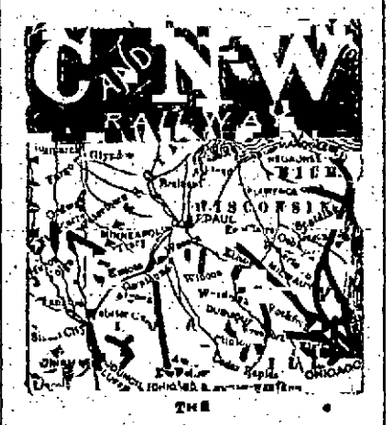


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| 215 Pike's Peak, 6 rooms | 45 00 |
| 412 S Tejon st, 8 rooms | 40 00 |
| 917 N Nevada, in whole or part | |

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| 324 N Nevada, 5 rooms | $18 00 |
| 204 S Cascade, 5 rooms, | 12 00 |
| 323 Kiowa, 4 rooms | 10 00 |
| 279 N Cascade, 8 rooms | 30 00 |
| Hotel of 18 rooms on reasonable terms. | |
| 25 N Wahsatch, 7 rooms | 16 00 |
| 531 S Nevada, 5 rooms | 9 00 |
| Corner Willamette and Oak, 4 rooms | 7 00 |
| 1128 N Wahsatch, 3 rooms | 4 00 |
| 421 S Weber, 2 rooms | 4 00 |
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THURSDAY, MARCH 5 1885

## XLVIII Congress

### HOUSE

WASHINGTON, March 4 In the house Randall submitted a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill Of 231 amendments placed upon the bill by the senate an agreement has been reached as to 171, leaving 60 still in controversy The 60 amendments on which agreement has not been reached involve an appropriation of $3,288,000. Of these 30 were for public buildings which would require an expenditure of $1,675,000.

For two hours and a half matters went on very smoothly. The report of the conference was agreed to and the house proceeded to consider amendments upon which no agreement had been reached. The house insisted on its disagreement in each case until the amendments relative to public buildings were reached.

Randall asked that they be considered in gross, but objection was made by those members who desired to amend the amendments with new propositions.—Randall thereupon called the previous question on the first of the senate amendments, but the point "no quorum" having been raised, further consideration was postponed and Randall submitted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill announcing disagreement.

The report on the naval bill was not agreed to and further conference ordered At 7 o'clock consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

Budd moved to concur in all public building amendments of the senate except one, this being reserved in order that opportunity may be obtained to offer amendments. Agreed to, 77 to 53

It was then agreed by unanimous consent that members should be permitted to offer their amendments and have them voted upon, it being especially stipulated that yeas and nays should not be called and that no question of quorum should be raised.

Pending further action conference reports on the fortification and deficiency appropriation bills were submitted and agreed to

During the offering of amendments and voting upon them, there was intense confusion and excitement in the house, Thompson and Warner of Ohio demanding a quorum in each case and protesting that the house had no power to bind itself as it had done by the agreement.

At 8 o'clock Randall advanced to the front of the house and protested earnestly against what he characterized as a most unseemly procedure. It was a proceeding to prevent the sundry civil service bill from being adopted and was forcing an extra session "I ask the house," continued he, impressively, "for possession of this bill that I may send it to the senate and secure conference and thus avoid an extra session." [Applause.] He then moved suspension of the rules to vote amendments already offered and to send the bill to conference. The motion was agreed to.

At 8 10 Holman reported that the conference committee on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriations bill had been unable to agree. He stated that the points of difference still relate to senate amendments providing for senators' clerks.

Beckwith moved that the house recede. Agreed to without division.

This passed the bill.

The house recurred to filibustering tactics against the contested election case of Frederick vs. Wilson of Iowa, and no quorum appearing a call of the house was ordered.

Hutchins submitted a conference report on the naval appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Keifer offered the following resolution. "That the thanks of this congress are hereby tendered Hon John G. Carlisle, speaker, for the courtesy with which he has treated all its members, and for the ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the house during the forty-eighth congress."

The vote was taken standing and amid loud and continued applause.

On motion of Poland a resolution was unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the house to Hon. Jas C. Blackburn, speaker pro tem, for the ability and courtesy with which he had presided over the deliberations of the house during the period he occupied the speaker's chair.

Randall submitted a conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He refrained from making any remarks in respect to it except to say that when this report was adopted the house would have finally acted on every appropriation bill. [Applause.] The report was adopted. Randall then asked unanimous consent to take from the speaker's table and pass the Grant retirement bill. [Applause.]

Bennett of North Carolina and Weller of Iowa objected.

Randall then moved to suspend the rules and place the bill on its passage, but the speaker ruled the motion not in order pending a decision of the election case.

Randall then endeavored to secure his point by moving to suspend the rules and lay the election case on the table, but the speaker decided this was equally out of order.

The confusion and excitement in the chamber was intense. Dozens of members were on their feet demanding recognition, but above the babble of voices rang out Randall's voice appealing to Bennett, of North Carolina, to withdraw the election case.

Finally, when he could be heard, Mr. Bennett said that if the house would consent to vote on the Frederick-Wilson case all objections to Randall's motion would be withdrawn. This declaration was greeted by a storm of consents by the republican side, and the confusion was so great that it required five minutes diligent work by the sergeant before comparative order was restored.

Then Wilson, of Iowa, contestant in the election case, amid a storm of cheers on the republican side, said if the house would put General Grant on the retired list he was willing to be sacrificed.

Miller, of Pennsylvania, who has been leading the filibustering against the election case, said that if the house would permit a vote on Mr. Randall's motion the opposition to the election case would be withdrawn. This was greeted by shouts of objections from the democratic side, and Randall, rushing down to the space in front of the clerk's desk, cried out, "Don't let anything stand in the way. Agree to anything."

"Then," said Miller, "in order that there shall be no excuse I withdraw and permit a vote on the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, and I ask the house to treat us fairly."

After another scene of confusion, Bennett demanded the previous question on the resolution of the committee on elections declaring Frederick entitled to the seat.

The resolution was adopted without any opposition from the republican side, and instantly upon Frederick's taking the oath of office Randall was on his feet with a motion to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill for the retirement of General Grant without specifically naming him.

Mr. McMillin demanded a second, while shouts of "shame," Oh, don't go back on your word," and "that's fair" went up. Nearly every member was on his feet adding to the tumult, and prominent among them were Cassady and Roberts of Kentucky, demanding fair play.

Again did the sergeant at arms and his mace become necessary to seat the members, and then a second having been considered as ordered McMillin, Stockslager and Matson briefly opposed the bill as the inauguration of a system of civil pensions

Randall, who under the rules was entitled to fifteen minutes debate, waived the right and yeas and yeas were immediately taken on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. When the name of Mr. Frederick, the newly-seated member, was called and as he arose and voted in the affirmative, friends of the bill treated him to a round of applause.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to, yeas 198, nays 78

The announcement of the result was hailed with three cheers and with long and continued applause.

Mr. Skinner asked unanimous consent that the speaker be authorized to send a telegram to General Grant announcing to him the result of the vote, and the speaker was authorized as stated.

Randall was warmly congratulated on his success by a number of members on both sides of the house.

The speaker on resolution appointed Springer, Cox of New York, and Reid, as a committee on the part of the house to join a similar committee on the part of the senate to wait on the president and inform him that congress had finished its business and was ready to adjourn.

At ten minutes before 12 o'clock, according to the hands of the clock, which had been turned back that extent of time, Springer as chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the president, announced that it had performed its duty and the president had nothing to communicate.

At five minutes before 11 Speaker Carlisle called the house to order and said "Gentlemen of the house of representatives The work of the Forty eighth congress is now completed and the time has come for me to perform my last official act as presiding officer of this house." The speaker then in an earnest manner expressed his appreciation of the complimentary resolution passed this morning and returned thanks to the members for their support and courtesy in official intercourse. Giving a brief sketch showing the increasing labor of the speaker's duties and the growth of the house, he said that during the present congress there had been introduced 8,630 bills, almost as many as during the first half century of the government. At present each one of our general appropriation bills embraces as much money as the whole amount of the net ordinary expenditures of the government during the first nine or ten years of its existence, and the specific objects to be investigated and provided for in those bills have so greatly increased that it has become a very considerable task, even to enumerate them, though this house has passed a larger number of bills than any of its predecessors It is not strange, gentlemen, in view of the facts just mentioned that it should be compelled to leave unfinished a large percentage of the measures presented. It is evident that unless some constitutional or legal provision can be adopted which will relieve congress from the consideration of all or at least a large part of the local and private measures which now occupy the time of committees and fill the calendars of the two houses, the percentage of business left undisposed of at each adjournment must continue to increase. It is not reasonable to suppose that alteration of the constitution could be effected, but it is worthy of serious consideration whether a general law might not be enacted which would authorize the executive department and courts of justice to hear those matters, under such regulations of course as would simply protect the interest of the government and insure citizens doubtless a more expeditious and appropriate remedy than is now offered

As the speaker's gavel fell at the conclusion of his address the house cheered, and after a short time spent in leave-taking, proceeded to the senate to witness the inauguration.

### SENATE.

The remaining committee amendments to the river and harbor bill were agreed to

Jones of Nevada said it was clear that further discussion of this bill was the merest waste of time. He therefore moved to lay it on the table. The motion was defeated; yeas 17, nays 31.

A message from the house announced its agreement on the postoffice appropriation bill on every point of difference except that relating to postal 10 cent stamps for letters requiring special expedition in delivery.

Plumb moved that the senate recede on this. Agreed to.

Cullom called up his resolution to authorize the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard to sit during the recess of congress. Agreed.

Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed.

At 7 o'clock Hale submitted a final conference report on the deficiency bill showing all differences adjusted, and the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened, a recess was taken till 9.30 a. m.

When informed that the recess had expired the appearance of the senate chamber was found much changed, the spaces being filled with seats for expected guests. By 10 o'clock the galleries began to fill with spectators fortunate enough to have received tickets for the occasion. Senators being for the time deprived of their customary places seated themselves generally in groups irrespective of political affiliation and kept up an animated buzz of conversation. It was observed that Senator-elect Teller and Senator Lamar sat a long while tete-a-tete on one of the sofas near the clerk's desk engaged in what seemed to be a cordial interchange of confidences.

Hale submitted a conference report on the naval appropriation bill, announcing adjustment of differences between the two houses, the house having receded on all substantial points. The report was agreed to. The chair (Edmunds) announced his signature to the postoffice bill and legislative, executive and judicial bill, both of which had during recess been reported from conference, all differences having been adjusted by the house receding, but with minor amendments which were acceded to by the senate.

Plumb moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to; yeas 28, nays 22

Allison presented conference report on the sundry civil bill, showing adjustment of all differences between the two houses by mutual concession.

On motion of Morrill the chair appointed a committee of two senators to act with such committee as the house may appoint to notify the president of the United States that congress having finished its business was now ready to adjourn. The senators appointed were Morrill and Harris.

At 11.35 a message from the house announced the passage of the bill authorizing the president to place one person on the retired list of the army. The bill was read at length.

Ingalls then said. "Mr. President The nation knows who that one person is I ask unanimous consent that reference of this bill to committee be waived and that it now be considered by the senate."

The presiding officer (Garland) stated that the bill was a senate bill and nothing was necessary to make it a law except proper signatures. [Applause.]

Edmunds assuming the chair stated that he had received a communication which would now be read. He handed the communication to Chief Clerk Johnson, who read as follows.

To George F. Edmunds, president pro tempore of the United States senate

The accompanying communication, although an executive message, may be read in open session. CHESTER A. ARTHUR

This was received with loud applause

The president pro tem of the senate "Manifestations of applause are not in order."

The clerk read as follows

To the senate of the United States.

I nominate Ulysses S Grant, general commanding the armies of the United States, to be general on the retired list with the full pay of such rank" CHESTER A. ARTHUR

[Signed]

Executive Mansion, March 4th, 1885.

The president pro tem then announced that the nomination would be considered in open session The question is, will the senate advise and consent to this appointment? All senators in favor will say aye A storm of ayes. All opposed say no Dead silence. The ayes have it.

This announcement was received with thunders of applause, both on the floor and in the galleries. "The president of the United States" having been announced President Arthur entered with Messrs. Sherman and Ransom and took chairs placed for them in front of the clerk's desk His entrance was the signal for applause. A few moments Captain Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper, announced "The president elect of the United States" The president elect stepped in view and paused for an instant to survey the scene of which he himself became the leading figure. The great gathering rose to its feet. The galleries sent up shouts of applause which were soon caught up on the floor and for several minutes the grand hall rang with acclamations Senators Sherman and Ransom escorted Cleveland to a chair on the left of President Arthur where he took his seat. The audience then became seated. Meanwhile Vice President-elect Hendricks, escorted by Senators Edmunds and Hawley, had entered the chamber and been received with applause.

When quiet prevailed the presiding officer (Edmunds) said, "The chair has the pleasure of announcing that the vice president of the United States is in the senate chamber and if agreeable to him I will now administer the oath of office."

Mr. Hendricks then stood up and Mr. Edmunds administered the oath. Edmunds then adjourned the senate sine die.

Mr. Hendricks immediately called it to order in extra session. After participation in the inaugural ceremonies at the east front of the capitol the senators returned to the chamber and the senate immediately adjourned. There will consequently be no cabinet nominations to day.

#### Senators Sworn.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The newly-elected senators sworn in to-day were Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Kentucky, James B. Eustis, Louisiana, William M. Evarts, New York; James R. Jones, Arkansas; Henry B. Payne, Ohio; John C. Spooner, Wisconsin, Leland Stanford, California; Henry M. Teller, Colorado, and Ephraim K Wilson, Maryland.

Re elected senators sworn in were Wm. B. Allison, Iowa; Joseph E. Brown, Georgia, Wilkinson Call, Florida; J. Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania, Wade Hampton, South Carolina; John J. Ingalls, Kansas, John P. Jones, Nevada, Justin S. Morrill, Vermont; Orville H Platt, Connecticut; James L Pugh, Alabama; Zebulon B Vance, North Carolina; George G Vest, Missouri, and D W. Voorhees, Indiana.

#### The Thunderer's Comment.

LONDON, March 4. The Times says the inaugural address is conceived in a worthy spirit but throws no light on the main questions awaiting solution.

#### Colorado Legislature

### SENATE.

DENVER, March 4. In the afternoon session the senate went into committee of the whole. S. B. 55 was referred to the judiciary committee; S. B. 216, concerning the appointment of guardians, approved for passage; S. B. 203 was ordered laid on the table, S. B. 243, concerning the penitentiary, was approved for passage.

At this moment the Cleveland salutes began and the senate indulged in some fun, democrats twitting the republicans. Senators Moynahan and Wells remarked that they had smelt democratic powder before.

The committee then proceeded to consider capitol bills. It was agreed that state officers on the board of capitol managers should receive no extra salary. It was agreed to specify no amount for clerk's salary. A long discussion then ensued as to who should constitute the board of managers. The number was limited to seven and and all parts of the state wanted representation. The old board, consisting of John L Routt, Dennis Sullivan, W. W. Webster, E S. Nettleton, George W. Kassler and Alfred Butters and the governor were finally re-appointed. The bill was then recommended for passage.

A message was received from the governor that he had signed senate bill 19, concerning wolves and coyotes; also senate bill 37, concerning mountain lions. The senate then went into executive session and when the doors opened the following communication from the governor was read.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
DENVER, COL, March 4, '85

To Hon P. W. Breene, president of the senate

SIR—I have the honor to submit to the senate for confirmation the following appointments, viz. For trustees of the institution for the education of the mute and blind for the state of Colorado, Andrew J Lawton of El Paso county, for two years; Henry Bowman, of Clear Creek county, for four years, Daniel Hawkes, of Weld county, for four years; H. H. Foster, of Arapahoe county, for six years, and Charles E. Noble, of El Paso county, for six years.

Very respectfully,
BENJAMIN H. EATON, Governor

The appointments were unanimously confirmed.

Senator Galloway, by unanimous consent, then introduced the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That we congratulate President Cleveland upon his assumption of the duties of chief magistrate of this nation, believing that the policy of his administration will be wise and carefully studied in all matters of interest pertaining to the west, particularly over our silver interests, as indicated by the recent action of congress

Laid over under the rules.

Senator Galloway of the stock committee reported back S. B. 115, concerning the herding and handling of stock, and certain round-up districts, that it do pass Recommended for passage.

Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

The house reconvened at 2 p. m. and went into committee of the whole on H. B. 217, Mr. Rollins' railroad bill, with Mr. Campell in the chair, this being the special order of the day. The entire session was consumed in discussing this bill

Mr. Bergh spoke in favor of the bill, as did Mr. Bradley and Mr. Kohn. Mr. Bucklin and Mr. Pence favored the bill, except as to some provisions. Mr. Ferguson spoke against the bill. It is thought that the bill will come to a vote to-morrow.


# CITY DIRECTORY.

## Representative Business Men.

### ARCHITECTS

ELLIS, W F. Room No 2, Union block.

WRIGHT, C S No 316 Pike's Peak avenue. c 1-1m*

### ATTORNEYS

BENTLEY, IANTHUS Rooms No. 1 & 5, Union block

### BAKERIES.

BUSH, WILLIAM No. 16 North Tejon street.

MULHOLLAND & CLARK No. 109 South Tejon street.

### BANKS.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK No. 13 South Tejon street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Corner Tejon and Pike's Peak avenue.

### BOOK STORES.

FOFF, J. H No. 15 South Tejon street.

THAYER & HOWBERT No. 11 South Tejon street.

### BOOTS ND SHOES.

BENTLEY, IANTHUS—Assignee No. 6 South Tejon street.

### COAL DEALERS.

BACON & CARR Office No. 28 West Pike's Peak avenue.

LENNOX BROS. Office at D & R G. depot, telephone No 89.

### COMMISSION MERCHANT.

COLLINS & CO, W. R. No. 28 South Tejon street.

### CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

ANDERSON, R. W. No 14 South Nevada avenue.

DOZIER, JOSEPH No. 122 Pike's Peak avenue.

SESSIONS, S E. Nevada, south of court house.

WHIPPLE & ROBY Corner Nevada avenue and Kiowa.

### DRUGGISTS.

BELL, DUNCAN No, 23 South Tejon street.

GOWENLOCK, THOMAS No. 26 South Tejon street.

ROBINSON, F. W Corner Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue.

TAYLOR, R. R. No. 8 South Tejon street.

### DRY GOODS.

ERICKSON, P. No. 16 South Tejon street

FERRIS, EDWARD No. 104 East Pike's Peak avenue.

GIDDINGS BROS. No. 19 South Tejon street.

MARTIN, D. J No. 21 South Tejon street.

### FRUITS & CONFECTIONERY.

CHESTER, H F. No. 14 South Tejon street.

MOORE, H. M. No. 30 North Tejon street.

MULHOLLAND & CLARK No. 109 South Tejon street.

### FURNITURE.

ASHBY, D. No. 23 South Tejon street.

FAIRLEY BROS. No. 103 South Tejon street.

### GROCERS.

HEMENWAY, A No. 109 South Tejon, Oriel block.

### HARNESS & SADDLES

O'BRIEN, H T No. 125 South Tejon street.

### HOTELS.

CRAWFORD HOUSE—Corner Cascade and Kiowa. P. Saucier, proprietor.

SPAULDING HOUSE Corner Tejon and Cucharas. J. A. Himebaugh, proprietor

THE ANTLERS Cascade avenue. Linsley & Kittridge, proprietors.

### JEWELERS.

ALLEN, A—No 27 South Tejon street.

### MEAT MARKETS.

AIKEN, G. T. Corner Tejon and Kiowa streets.

BERRY & CO. No. 42 West Pike's Peak avenue and 113 South Tejon street.

### LUMBER YARD.

CRISSEY & THOMAS—Yard on corner of Tejon and Bijou streets

### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

PIXLEY, JOHN—No 115 Pike's Peak avenue.

### LIVERYMEN.

PRACHT & ACHESON—No 123 Pike's Peak avenue

### MUSEUMS

AIKEN C. E—No 105 Pike's Peak avenue.

### PAINTING & PAPER HANGING.

BROWN, AINSWORTH Opera House block

### PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING

BUMSTEAD & CORUM No 8 North Tejon street

MERRILL, W H D No 114 East Pike's Peak avenue.

SCOTT, WILLIAM No 134 South Tejon street

### PHOTOGRAPHERS

GILLINGHAM, C. L No 117 South Tejon street.

### REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

D'COURSEY & POTTER Corner Tejon and Kiowa streets; Carpenter block.

LAWTON, A L. No 30 Pike's Peak avenue

MILLS, C. H. No. 10 North Tejon street.

ROWE, F. G No. 17 North Tejon street, opposite opera house.

WILLIS, HENRY LE B. No. 19 North Tejon, opposite opera house

### RESTAURANT

DELMONICO No. 24 Pike's Peak avenue. F. A. Clark, proprietor.

### UNDERTAKERS.

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Large

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Rags

Wanted at this Office.


### WANTED.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or nurse Apply at room 4, Wanless block 9 5 tf

WANTED—Information regarding the whereabouts of a bay mare; a little over fifteen hands high blazed face, white stripe on face crooked and shows on nose, branded on left shoulder with arrow, head pointed up eleven years old Reward will be given Henry Le B. Willis b-27-6

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Mason & Hamlin organs. Apply to James Duncan 9 5-d

### BOARDING.

GOOD BOARD and very desirable rooms at Woodside, corner Pike's Peak and Weber, at reasonable rates, by Mrs J. N. Renne 9 1 6t

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

G. W. CLARK'S Employment and Real Estate office, No 9 North Tejon street. c-1m 1

### The Mexican National Railway Company Annual Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Railway company will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the sixth day of April, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may be proper The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock, will close on the 16th day of March, 1885, at 3 o clock p m. and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of the meeting

By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO PIRIE, Secretary.

March 2d 1885. c 4 td

### Executor's Notice.

Estate of Frederic H Sharpless, deceased The undersigned having been appointed executor of the estate of Frederic H Sharpless late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the March term, on the first Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of February, A D 1885.
c-1-td HENRY LE B. WILLIS, Executor

### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Construction company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock, will be closed on the 16th day of March, 1885, at 3 o clock p m, and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting W. W NEVIN, Secretary

March 2d, 1885. c-4-td

### Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, April sixth (6), 1885

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p m on the sixth day of March, 1885, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting

CHARLES A LANSING, Secretary
Colorado Springs, Colo, Feb. 14, 1885 wb-14-8

### Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 16th 1885 at 2 p. m. for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company. F. L. MARTIN, President.

wa-17-5
Colorado Springs, Jan 10, 85


FURS Those who have ill-fitting or damaged Fur Garments can have them Skillfully altered or repaired at my store at reasonable prices. My Furrier Comes from prominent Fur Manufactories of New York City and London and understands his business thoroughly.

C. H. AIKEN.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM, 105 Pike's Peak Avenue.

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ALL WILL ADMIT The value of Manufacturing Establishments which employ a large number of workmen whose weekly wages are distributed throughout the State APPRECIATION SHOULD BE MADE PRACTICAL BY SUBSTANTIAL ENCOURAGEMENT AND PATRONAGE The following Manufacturers are thoroughly reliable and the statements made in their advertisements are truthful IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY RESIDENT of the west to patronize these industries

DENVER SOAP COMPANY

EVERY MERCHANT in Colorado should PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES.
NO MONEY SENT TO OTHER STATES RETURNS to Colorado. Keep it Here.
VERY FEW Soaps equal the "DENVER BEST" either in QUALITY or PRICE.
EVERY BOX and EVERY PACKAGE is A GUARANTEED PURE
REMEMBER WE ARE AT THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF SOAP MATERIALS.
SELL our SOAPS Use Our Soaps. Learn their MANY VIRTUES
OUR SOAPS are made EXPRESSLY FOR USE in Western Waters.
ANY ROUGHNESS OF SKIN is cured by using "HARD WATER BAR TOILET."
PURCHASE "DENVER BEST," "GERMAN" and "COLORADO STAR"
CONSUMERS should notify us IF OUR SOAPS Cannot be Obtained.
ON RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION we will see that YOUR GROCER IS SUPPLIED.

WARE & MARK

Cabio & Flor de Solis

Are the leading brands of clear Havana Cigars made by SOLIS & PENDAS, 452 Blake st., Denver. This firm are planters of Tobacco in Cuba—they having a large tract of low lands that produces THE BEST TOBACCO known to the world. It is a known fact that foreign leaf tobacco shipped to America in bales retains its natural flavor, while shipped manufactured in cigars it dries out and loses substance. They make the best Clear Goods to be found in any market and are cheaper than imported cigars. One trial is sufficient to convince. This industry should be encouraged.

Ask for SOLIS & PENDAS Cigars. If your cigar merchant does not keep them, write to Messrs S & P. and they will see that a supply is at once sent.

DON'T FORGET!

WHEN you want Harness, Saddles, or anything for the horse, that the

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Make the Best.

Call and see their immense stock or write for Illustrated Catalogue

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST

We do not MANUFACTURE under cover our Factory is always open to visitors Our Goods are pure, and made from the best Fruits and Vegetables Our specialties are

HORSE RADISH
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We buy all our stock of WESTERN FARMERS, and employ a large number of people Our Goods are sold by all first-class Grocers A trial will convince the most particular. Write us if you Grocer does not keep our Goods and we will see that they are supplied.

KUNER PICKLE COMPANY,

Established 1872. 921 AND 923 BLAKE ST. Incorporated 1884.

# DAILY GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885.

## TIME TABLE.

### Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7—Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10 45 a. m., departs 10 48 a. m.

" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7 00 p. m., departs 7.05 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10 55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2 05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3 32 a. m., departs 3.37 a. m.

" 4. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12 07 p. m., departs 12 17 p. m.

" 6. Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

### Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

| WESTWARD. | | EASTWARD. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 31—Leaves | 10.50 a. m | No. 32—Arrives | 8.55 a. m |
| No. 33 " | 3.15 p. m | No. 34 " | 11.55 a. m |
| No. 35 " | 7 05 p. m | No. 36 " | 5 50 p. m |

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address

J. M. BILLSON, Agent.

### Denver & New Orleans Railway

| TRAINS. | | ARRIVE— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Pueblo... | 10 55 a. m | From Pueblo, | 3 30 p m |
| " Denver | 3 30 p m | From Denver, | 11.50 a. m |

### Postoffice Bulletin

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7 30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

| GOING SOUTH. | DEPART. | |
|---|---|---|
| Via D. & R. G. | 10 30 a. m | 1 45 p. m |
| " " | | 3.00 p. m |
| Via D. & N. O. | 11 30 a. m | |
| GOING NORTH. | | |
| Via D. & N. O. | 11 45 a. m. | 3.10 p. m. |
| Via D. & R. G. | | 5 40 p. m. |
| " " | | 3.00 p. m |
| MAIL FROM THE NORTH. | ARRIVE. | |
| Via D. & R. G. | 7.00 a. m | |
| " " | 11 00 a. m | 2.30 p. m |
| Via D. & N. O. | 12 m | |
| MAIL FROM THE SOUTH. | | |
| Via D. & R. G. | 7.00 a. m. | 12.10 p. m. |
| " " | | 5.10 p. m. |
| Via D. & N. O. | | 3.40 p m |
| | ARRIVE. | DEPART. |
| Colorado City & Manitou | 11.00 a. m | 10 30 a. m |
| Manitou | 6.00 p. m. | 5 10 p. m |

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 3.00 p m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m

Mail for Suffolk and Osborn closes Monday at 3.00 p. m., and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

### Telegraph Office Hours.

week days . . . 8 a. m to 8 p. m
Sundays . . . 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m

M. TAGGART, Manager.

Mr. George M. Walker was registered at The Antlers yesterday

Mr. L. A. Kitbridge, of The Antlers, has returned home after an absence of several weeks at the east.

Secure your seats early for Minnie Palmer in "My Sweet Heart," as there will be a large attendance.

Dr. George J. Hartung leaves for Denver to-day where he will locate permanently in the practice of his profession.

Messrs. C. E. Meallam and J. W. Harding, former residents of Colorado Springs, now of Denver, were in the city yesterday.

There was a large sale of seats yesterday for the Minnie Palmer company that appears at the opera house Friday evening.

The bounty paid out for loco weed in El Paso county was $17,000, exceeding by about $300 the general state fund for the county.

Some valuable horses were disposed of by Mr. G. S. Holmes at auction in front of J. E. Hundley's livery barn yesterday afternoon.

The venire for the grand and petit jurors for the April term of the district court has been issued and the jurors are being summoned by the sheriff.

Mr. T. P. Patton, proprietor of the Elk Mountain house at Crested Butte, will open a restaurant in Pascoe's old stand in the Wanless block next week

Among the El Paso county ranchmen who were in the city yesterday we noticed J. W. Crawley of the Divide, G. P. Robinson of El Paso, J. P. McGregor of Widefield, and C. W. Kitridge of Four Mile.

Some of the dead trees in different parts of the city are being cut down. We notice that many of those being removed are large ones that have either been killed by the gas mains or from lack of proper irrigation.

As will be seen in another column, Mayor Humphrey advertises for proposals for a large span of mules, wagon and harness for the use of the city. Proposals will be received at noon on Saturday, March 14, 1885.

We are requested to call the attention of the police to the fact that there is an ordinance imposing a severe penalty for leaving horses untied in the public streets of the city. This ordinance is disregarded every day of the week.

The new cave at Manitou of which the GAZETTE made mention some time ago will be opened up to the public on Friday by Mr. George Snyder. This cave is said to be even more wonderful than the one which was discovered there three years ago.

A thermometer which was on exhibition at the gas office in the opera house block yesterday attracted considerable attention. It indicated that the weather was the coldest for twenty-four years for the republicans. The mercury was down to 80° below zero.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 44° and the mean velocity of the wind 8.7 miles per hour. For the proceeding day the mean temperature was 35 90 and the mean barometer 23.998 inches.

A very unique dinner bill of fare was placed upon the table at The Antlers last evening. The menu contained the following dishes. Soups, consommé a la Cleveland; ox tail clear, a la Hendricks, fish boiled trout a la Hancock; entrees—sweet bread a la Tildem, turkey wings stuffed a la Harrison, salmi of ducks en liberty, dessert Inauguration pudding, reform sauce a la Cleveland and Hendricks, New York state apple pie a la Manning, Delaware peach pie a la Bayard, interior wine jelly a la Lamar, Mississippi eclaires a la Endicott, assorted cake a la Whitney, Garland and Vilas, farewell punch a la Arthur

Of Miss Minnie Palmer the London Fun says: Minnie Palmer, who is appearing at the Grand and Gaiety just now, is an excessively puzzling young person to write about critically. She is pretty, which inclines the susceptible writer of these lines to leniency. She is possessed of so much real talent that the thing is doubly exasperating She plays with untiring vivacity, spirit and earnestness, that quite "carries him away." She has a rich and melodious voice, that soothes his savage breast. She dances with elegance, neatness and finish, and that dancing makes him "puff" What is a miserable "noticer" to do with a subject like this? Miss Palmer is decidedly amusing; it is just a question in my mind whether she displays this equality most in humorous or pathetic passages, but I am inclined to judge the balance as pretty equal.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles W. Collins, head waiter at The Antlers, was united in marriage to Miss Eviline M Mallony of Franklin, Kentucky, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. B. Gregg at The Antlers Annex There were present at the time about forty guests of the hotel and a large number of the friends of the contracting parties. The bride and groom were presented with many useful and handsome presents, among which were noticed a silver cake basket, half a dozen silver spoons, mantel vase, morocco pocket-book, and last, but not least, eighty-five dollars in money. These gifts came principally from the guests of the hotel and were greatly appreciated by the recipients. In the evening at half-past eight o'clock a reception was held in the dining room at The Antlers. Refreshments were served and a social time generally had. Mr. and Mrs. Collins wish us to extend thanks to the guests of the hotel for the courtesy and kindness shown by them on this occasion.

### BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

BAILEY & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. Pike's Peak Avenue. j-13-tf

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, Mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods We guarantee the best work in these departments

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold Meat Sauce is made from the freshest, purest and choicest condiments obtainable. In using it, waste, labor, anxiety and disappointment are prevented.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from. R. H. Buckingham & Co., Union block, have assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible LAFAYETTE BRADLEY, m-24-tf Assignee.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars m-27-3m

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of Mardi Gras, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7.30 a m. and 9.45 p. m with Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D. & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route. For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M Billson, ticket agent D. & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George H. Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver

NO FOR MARDI GRAS!

The annual celebration of Mardi Gras at New Orleans will rival in magnificence any former efforts. It will be an experience long remembered by the thousands who will witness the gorgeous spectacle. The celebration lasts from February 17th to March 5th. On account of this and approaching warm weather, those who visit New Orleans had better do so soon. The Kansas division of the Union Pacific offers a route from Denver to which, by reason of its being the Short Line to Kansas City and its quick time, there is practically no opposition. As all going to the World's Fair at New Orleans wish to stop over in Denver, the Kansas Pacific will be the favorite route It is not the only line, but it has hosts of friends who will travel by no other. For tickets and rates inquire of any D. & R. G. or Union Pacific agent.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars m-27-3m

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE


Taine's English Literature

40c, $1.00 and $4.50.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. b-25-tf

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

AT ACTUAL COST AND BELOW COST,

For Positively One Week Only!

In order to reduce stock and make room for new goods now arriving and about to arrive, we have selected about 350 volumes of fine standard miscellaneous BOOKS, in sets and single volumes, which we have packed at ruinously low prices It is needless to say that such an opportunity to replenish one's library has never before occurred in Colorado Springs, and probably will never occur again. Every book is marked in plain figures on our second counter and shelf section

March 4th, 1885

Thayer & Howbert

a 9-tf


NOTICE.

Proposals for furnishing a large span of mules, wagon and harness for the use of the city of Colorado Springs, will be received at the office of the mayor up to 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, March 14th, 1885. Mules must be young, well broke and in good condition Wagon and harness must be new City reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the City Council.

J. F. HUMPHREY, Mayor.

March 4th, 1885 c-5-td

$10.00 Reward

I will pay the above reward for evidence sufficient to convict any person of stealing the DAILY GAZETTE from any of my subscribers. This "taking" a DAILY GAZETTE from a pay subscriber must stop. I mean business

R. B. TAYLOR, Circulator.

Colorado Springs, March 3d, 1885. c-3-tf


OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Evg, March 6.

ONLY APPEARANCE

Of the Idol of Two Hemispheres," prior to her departure for Europe,

Minnie Palmer.

Her first appearance in this city since her Brilliantly Successful English engagements, in Mr William Gill's Successful Comedy, rewritten and revised, (music and costumes new)

"MY SWEETHEART!"

The London Court Journal says —"No other actress on the stage combines in herself all the gifts and graces possessed by the fair American, Minnie Palmer, viz: youth, beauty, comedy, pathos, singing, dancing and graceful movements.

POPULAR PRICES.

Tickets on sale at Thayer & Howbert's on Wednesday morning c 4-d

TRUNKS,
Travelling Bags,
Ladies' Shopping Bags,
Satchels, Etc., Etc.

HARNESS,
Light and Heavy.
Ladies' & Gents' Saddles

PRICES more reasonable than at any other place in the state of Colorado.

H. T. O'BRIEN

No. 105 S. Tejon st.

Repairing Done Promptly. c 3-dw-1m

El Paso Coal,

$3 PER TON.

Bacon & Carr, Agents. c-2-tf

Man of all Work.

Parties wanting work of any kind done address J. H. HOLMES, Box 696.

All orders shall receive prompt attention. b-19-1m

THE RAILANCE OF

Our Embroideries Has Arrived

AT LAST AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FINE WORK

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET. WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING THIS

Unequaled Stock of Goods,

AND INVITE THE LADIES TO

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

WE STILL HAVE A NUMBER OF

Remnants of Dress Goods,

AND BARGAINS GUARANTEED.

GIDDINGS BROS. m-19 tf

BARGAINS DECLARED!

AT THE OLD

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

Established in 1879.

It has always been the custom for us to use the month of February as a remnant month for reducing stock prior to taking an inventory and preparatory to laying

In - a - New - Spring - Stock

As usual, therefore, we will offer during the month and commencing on Monday, the 2nd instant, our Great Annual Sale of

Remnants and Odds and Ends.

1,000 of Them! 1,000 of Them!

IN ALL SORTS OF THINGS AT

Reductions Ranging from 25 to 50 Per Cent Below Regular Prices

SPECIAL NOTICE!

JUST OPENED

NEW STYLES SPRING JERSEYS.

All Styles, Tailor Finished, French and Braided in Plain and Gold and Silver FROM $1.25 TO $6.00 EACH. Marked LOW. Come and see the new Jerseys at the

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue. Next to Robinson's Drug Store.

Very Respectfully, EDWARD FERRIS,

"Veritas ad Finem." d-8-tf

THE COLORADO SPRING

REAL ESTATE,

MINING,

AND

INSURANCE

AGENCY.

101 Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

M. L. DeCOURSEY. JOHN POTTER.

HOME! SWEET HOME!

No. 27.

A Palatial Residence.

On the best part of North Weber street, upon a large lot, we have one of the finest houses in every respect in this city. It is attractively unique in design and substantially constructed after the most most modern plans and with the most modern conveniences; has 11 rooms, including bathroom; all rooms wainscoted four feet high with selected Georgia pine; double floors throughout the house, principal rooms have solid oak floors large halls and staircases, panelled with selected native woods; woodwork throughout is polished native woods—no paint in the house; large closets and pantries and ample cellar, hot and cold water and gas pipes on both floors, lovely porches and beautiful lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees and small fruits. Stable for three horses; large hay mow; carriage and chicken house. The house has open fire places and open grates in the principal rooms, and handsome brick and tiled mantels WE CAN SELL THIS PROPERTY FOR LESS THAN COST. Furniture for sale also This is

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

No. 25.

A 40-Acre Suburban Gem.

Just south of the city, on a much-travelled road, is a property of 40 acres, highly improved, every acre under ditch, unlimited water for the land, lovely lawn, fruit trees and small fruits in abundance, ornamental and shade trees, affording cool resorts in the sunniest summer seasons Beautiful cottage of seven rooms, buried in creeping vines and shaded with surrounding trees The place cuts 40 tons of hay. Fine fish ponds could be made on it and it might be converted into a popular home for invalids and health-seekers at all seasons, its location and surroundings making it cool in summer and warm in winter

No. 1.

MANITOU PARK!

We offer for sale the

Magnificent Estate

So well known as "MANITOU PARK," consisting of ten thousand (10,000) acres of Patented land, which, from from its peculiar topographical location and surroundings controls a practically unlimited cattle range and pasture, and hundreds of acres of the finest hay land.

Parts of this estate are laid off into IMPROVED FARMS there being about 4,000 acres of farm or grass land.

The GRAZING portion of the estate, more or less wooded, comprises 6,000 acres, which is supplemented by thousands more subject to control by whoever owns the Park

A well stocked TROUT STREAM traverses the Park from north to south, about twelve miles of which are contained in the estate. This stream was stocked with the SALMO FONTINALIS, or Eastern trout in 1875-6, and these fish have taken entire possession of its waters, to the exclusion of the inferior native trout. The surrounding forests abound with DEER AND MOUNTAIN GROUSE and other game, affording unexcelled hunting grounds.

Besides the improved farms referred to, there is on the estate THE MANITOU PARK HOTEL, a very popular summer resort for our Colorado people. It is a three-story structure, solidly built of timber on a stone foundation, with stone chimneys. It contains three sitting rooms, sixteen bed rooms, a good kitchen, and servants' rooms and offices. It is appropriately furnished The range and kitchen appliances are of the best Two detached cottages, a billiard and ball room, a laundry and a ten-stall livery stable, with coach house for six carriages, form part of the establishment.

The location of the hotel is superb; the surrounding views grand, and it is the favorite summer resort of the citizens of Colorado Springs especially

Included in the property is an extensive TROUT FARM and large fish ponds Here, over a magnificent spring gushing out of a limestone cliff, is a large fish hatching house A five room house, stable, corrals, fish ponds for young fry of different sizes, and a good fenced hay meadow or pasture, complete this establishment Half a mile from the house is an artificial lake of fifteen acres, which serves as a home or haven for the larger fish to congregate in and mature. Between the big Spring and the lake, the water flows through a well protected narrow valley, with willows and brushwood and beaver dams, comprising the most perfect natural surroundings for successful trout culture imaginable.

The improved farms on the estate are in excellent condition and well equipped with farm houses, stables, barns, cattle paddocks, stockyards, blacksmith shops, dairies, milking paddocks, ice houses, etc, etc. Although the RAINFALL in the Park is considerably in excess of that on the plains, several miles of canal are built to supply the necessary water for irrigation

The barriers erected by nature form sufficient obstacles against encroachment on many parts of the boundary line of the estate, but there are, besides these barriers, eleven miles of fencing, including the fencing on the improved farms

Many thousands of dollars have been expended on the Park, and it now certainly forms a property which any man might be proud to possess, and is moreover in condition to become a paying investment for any one who will utilize for all it is worth.

We offer it at a figure much within its cost, and which makes it an exceedingly cheap property

Parties wishing a more detailed description, with a view to buying, can obtain a pamphlet descriptive of the estate by calling at our office, 101 Tejon street.

No. 26.

North Tejon Residence.

A lovely two-story residence of 8 rooms, pantries, large china and linen closet, large and conveniently arranged kitchen; good stone cellar. Barn and carriage house. City water on premises and in the barn This beautiful residence is situated upon a corner lot 50x190 feet, in the best part of the town, surrounded by other handsome houses The lot is seeded in grass, making a pretty lawn, covered with well set fruit, evergreens and other ornamental trees, and is just the home you are looking after.

No. 22.

Pike's Peak Business.

A valuable business property on Pike's Peak avenue, consisting of a full lot on which is a first-class building, which should fetch good rentals. The improvements soon to be made on this avenue will attract increased attention to it as a business mart and render properties located thereon more valuable and better income bearers.

No. 23.

Cor. Weber Residence,

On the best part of North Weber street, we can offer parties desiring a handsome cottage on a handsome corner just the thing to suit their ideas. The lot is 50x190 feet, beautifully graded, and terraced in the rear. The house is carefully and substantially constructed, has four rooms, closets, pantries, etc; walls neatly papered; ceilings ten feet high, good cellar. Fine large wood and coal house. Nice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees all around the house. City water on the premises.

No. 24.

Cascade Avenue Residence.

A good house on Central Cascade avenue, about two blocks from The Antlers; has four large rooms; all necessary outhouses; lot nicely fenced; lovely lawn and trees, water on premises. Call and see about it. Cascade avenue property is evidently on the boom up

No. 2.

BROADMOOR DAIRY

AND

Stock - Farm!

Probably the best and most complete in Colorado, comprising about 1,600 acres of natural and irrigated hay land, fine upland pasture land and valuable timber A very expensive supply with water in abundance from ever flowing springs, rising on the farm and from well established ditch rights going with it The farm is completely fenced with 12 miles of partially new barbed wire fence of four wires The improvements on the farm are in prime order and embrace

RESIDENCE of two stories, first story of stone, stone cellar, 16 rooms, including bath room Hot water furnace and stand pipes throughout, hard wood floors, elegant carved mantel-pieces, hydraulic ram, reservoir and complete system of water works, with conducting pipe carrying hot and cold water throughout the premises; lovely lawn, trees, orchard and small fruits.

Three Cottages for ranch employes

Barn holding 100 tons of hay, etc.

New stable, double boarded and tar paper lined; furnished with all modern, labor-saving appliances and machinery, with stalls for 70 head of stock, and large capacity for hay, grain, etc.

DAIRY OR SPRING HOUSE AND ICE HOUSE, built on latest and most improved plans, to save labor.

All buildings have solid stone foundations.

Title to land absolutely perfect.

The Ranch and Improvements will be Sold Alone

or the stock of cows, calves, bulls and steers, thoroughbred Jersey, Swiss and grades, with the farm and driving horses, farm machinery, tools, harnesses, etc., complete in every detail, will be sold with the farm or separately if desired

Here is a chance which does not often occur of securing a splendid ranch, hay and dairy farm, in a high state of improvement, and furnished in the minutest detail, at a reasonable price. The owner came to Colorado to recover his health, and having done so, his presence is demanded east. Hence he offers "BROADMOOR" for sale

The proximity of this ranch to the city, makes it particularly desirable for a party whose business would require him to travel frequently to and fro THE RESIDENCE being exactly three miles from the Colorado Springs postoffice

No. 14.

Fine Farming Tract.

We offer a piece of 320 acres on Kiowa creek, 10 miles from a post office and railroad station, which will make a valuable farm Plenty of water and splendid location. The price, for a short time only, is much less than the place is worth Call and get particulars.

No. 12.

An A 1 Hay Ranch.

One of the very best hay ranches in this county, consisting of 480 acres of land particularly well adapted to ALFALFA raising. Cuts 300 tons of the finest hay put up in El Paso county, as it is now, but can readily be made to yield 500 tons of alfalfa and hay per annum. Ample ditch rights go with the farm, which is well fenced, has a large and substantially built barn and other improvements.

No. 19.

Business Chance.

We offer a paying, established business for sale for a short time Very little ready money will be required to purchase The business is peculiarly suitable for a couple of ladies desiring profitable occupation, or for a man and wife. The chance will soon be snapped up. First come, first served

No. 15.

Horses and Sheep.

We have for sale 100 head of horses, consisting of brood mares and colts

Also 3,000 Lincolnshire and Merino sheep, crossed. A first-class flock. Now is the time to buy them

In addition to the above we have other ranches and improved city properties. We also have some splendid residence corner lots on Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber sts. Also a list of the best lots and improved properties in Manitou, Pueblo, Crested Butte and Glenwood Springs.

We collect rents and other claims, effect insurances on property and life. Draw deeds, leases and other documents carefully. Examine and pass upon titles to Real Estate and other instruments of writing.

We Can Sell Some "OLD MAN" Mining Shares.

CALL at 101 Tejon Street

JOHN POTTER. M. L. DeCOURSEY.